

cy of Pain interfering with patient's activity or movement: Patient has no pain or pain does not interfere with activity or movement Less often than daily Daily, but not constantly
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All of the time
with which pain interferes with patient's activities, with treatment if prescribed.



MO430- Presence of Intractable Pain

Intractable pain:

Discharge from agency - not to an inpatient facility

- Is not easily relieved.
- Occurs at least daily.
- Affects sleep, appetite, physical or emotional energy, concentration, personal relationships, emotions, or ability or desire to perform physical activities.



PAIN

- M0420 addresses only frequency of pain.
- An in-depth assessment is required for patients.
- M0420 & M0430 were designed for outcome measurement & risk adjustment.



Assessment Strategies

- Use both observation & interview
- Interviewing for presence & severity of pain is essential.
- Responses to pain vary widely based on personality, culture, & other factors.
- Focus first on whether or not patient acknowledges pain.



Questions to Consider

If: Patient denies current pain

Then: Ask if pain occurs but has been relieved or controlled by medication or other methods.

If: The pain is being controlled...

Then: Determine if it interferes with activity of movement and how often.



- Well-controlled pain may not interfere with activity or movement at all.
- A patient may still experience interference from pain even with treatment.
- Assess what is true on the day of the visit.



Pain During Activity

- Assess usual presence of pain.
- Observe patient for signs of pain during ADLs & IADLs.
- Listen to what patient is telling you & ask more questions, if necessary.



Assessing a Nonverbal Patient

- When assessing a nonverbal patient or one who denies pain, observe:
 - Facial expressions (frowning, gritting teeth).
 - Change in pulse, respiration, perspiration, pallor, pupil size.
 - Irritability.
 - Reluctance.
- All indicate that pain is present & influencing activity.
- Verify with caregiver & confirm frequency.
- Visual analog scale is useful for nonverbal, but responsive patient.



Monitor Throughout Assessment

- Look for signs of pain:
 - Facial expressions
 - Movement
 - Body positioning
 - Tone of voice
- Discuss:
 - When pain occurs
 - Activities it interferes with
 - How often interference occurs



Challenge 1

 A patient's answers are the only way to determine if he/she is experiencing pain.

True or False???



Challenge 2

If pain is well controlled with pharmocologic or nonpharmocologic treatment & does not interfere with activity or movement, what is the response to M0420?

- 0-Patient has no pain or pain does not interfere with activity or movement
- 1-Less often than daily
- 2-Daily, but not constantly
- 3-All of the time